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REMARKS

Claims 1 through 15 and 17 through 23 are pending in the instant application. Claim 16 is canceled. Claims 22 and 23 were previously added.

Claims 1, 4, 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,500,237 to Gell, Jr. et al., hereinafter "Gell". Claim 1 is independent. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1 provides a hairdryer including a hair dryer body having a handle portion and a head portion. The head portion has a blower for generating airflow. The hairdryer also includes a primary heating source for providing heat to the airflow, and a secondary heating source for selectively providing radiant energy to the airflow as desired. The primary heating source and the secondary heating source are independently activatable.

Gell discloses a coffee roaster having a single heating source, i.e., heating element 52, for roasting coffee beans. As disclosed in Gell, both heated air and radiant heat are applied to the coffee beans via a single heating element (col. 8, lines 44-56). Therefore, activation of the radiant heat is directly dependent on activation of heating element 52. Therefore, Gell does not disclose a primary heating source and a secondary heating source that can be activated **independent of said primary heating source**. Therefore, Gell does not disclose or suggest "a primary heating source for providing heat to said airflow; and a secondary heating source for selectively providing radiant energy to said airflow as desired, wherein said primary heating source and said secondary heating source are independently activatable," as recited in claim 1.

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Thus, Gell fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 1. Therefore, claim 1 is patentable over Gell.

Claims 4, 7 and 9 depend from claim 1. For at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 1, claims 4, 7 and 9 are patentable over Gell.

For the reasons set forth above, the rejection of claims 1, 4, 7 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Gell is overcome. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 1, 4, 7 and 9 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 10, 11, 15, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,513,296 to Goldstein, hereinafter "Goldstein". Claim 10 is independent. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 10 provides a hair styling appliance including a body having at least two portions, a first portion and a second portion. The first portion accommodates a blower for generating an airflow and at least a primary heating source and a secondary heating source for heating the airflow positioned along a single airflow path. The second portion accommodates a control interface for allowing an operator to control a heating effect of the primary heating source and/or the secondary heating source.

Goldstein discloses a heater including a housing 13 that has a front portion 15 and a rear portion 17 (col. 2, lines 50-51). A fan 31 is mounted inside housing 13, and a pair of PTC heater assemblies 37-1 and 37-2 are mounted on a PTC heater assembly housing 38 inside housing 13, in front of fan 31 and in a side-by-side relationship (col. 2, lines 59-67). PTC heater assemblies 37-1 and 37-2 are oriented in an angular fashion to produce a diverging column of heated air (col. 3, lines 19-21).

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Goldstein discloses a heater having two separate heating assemblies. As shown in Fig. 2 of Goldstein, air that flows from fan 31 is separated into two separate air flows by heater assembly housing 38, which has a first hole and a second hole positioned in line with heater assembly 37-1 and heater assembly 37-2, respectively. Thus, Goldstein discloses separating the air flow from the fan into **two separate air flows**, each of which are separately heated by a distinct heating assembly. Therefore, Goldstein does not disclose two heaters that each heat an airflow **along a single airflow path**. Accordingly, Goldstein does not disclose or suggest a "a hair styling appliance body having at least two portions, a first portion and a second portion, wherein said first portion accommodates a blower for generating an airflow and at least a primary heating source and a secondary heating source for heating said airflow positioned along a single airflow path," as recited in claim 10.

Thus, Goldstein fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 10. Therefore, claim 10 is patentable over Goldstein.

Claims 11, 15, 16 and 18 depend from claim 10. For at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 10, claims 11, 15, 16 and 18 are patentable over Goldstein.

For the reasons set forth above, the rejection of claims 10, 11, 15, 16 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Goldstein is overcome. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 10, 11, 15, 16 and 18 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,450,496 to Doljack et al., hereinafter "Doljack". Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

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Claim 21 provides a hair dryer including a body that has at least a first portion and a second portion. The first portion accommodates at least a primary heating source connected to a power source and a secondary heating source, and the second portion accommodates a control interface for allowing an operator to control a heating effect of the primary heating source and/or the secondary heating source. The primary heating source and the secondary heating source are independently activatable. The second heating source is a positive temperature coefficient heater with a doped ceramic, which is connected to the power source.

Doljack discloses an electrical system having a power circuit that includes a load, a control circuit which includes at least one resistive element, and a PTC device which is connected in series with the load in the power circuit (col. 2, lines 27-35). The PTC device is thermally coupled to the resistive element, whereby heat generated in the resistive element when significant current flows through the control circuit rapidly raises the temperature of the PTC device, causing the PTC device to change to a high resistance state to substantially reduce the current through the load (col. 2, lines 35-47).

Doljack discloses an electrical system having a heat source, namely a resistive element in a control circuit. A PTC device is thermally connected so that heat from the resistive element raises the temperature of the PTC device. Thus, the PTC device does not provide heat, **and is not activatable independent of the resistive element**, because the PTC device is heated by the resistive element. Therefore, Doljack does not disclose or suggest a hair dryer having "a hair dryer body having at least a first portion and a second portion, said first portion accommodating at least a primary heating source connected to a power source and a secondary heating source, wherein said primary heating source and said secondary heating source are independently activatable," as recited in claim 21.

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Thus, Doljack fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 21. Therefore, claim 1 is patentable over Doljack.

For the reasons set forth above, the rejection of claim 21 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Doljack is overcome. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 21 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 2, 3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gell in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,378,225 to Slingo, hereinafter "Slingo". Claims 2, 3 and 5 depend from claim 1. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As discussed above, Gell fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 1, and therefore claim 1 is patentable over Gell. Applicants do not believe that Slingo makes up for the deficiencies of Gell, as it applies to claim 1. Claims 2, 3 and 5 depend from claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants submit that, for at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 1, claims 2, 3 and 5 are patentable over the cited combination of Gell and Slingo. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the section 103(a) rejection of claims 2, 3 and 5.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gell in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,640,781 to Carson, hereinafter "Carson". Claim 6 depends from claim 1. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As discussed above, Gell fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 1, and therefore claim 1 is patentable over Gell. Applicants do not believe that Carson makes up for the deficiencies of Gell, as it applies to claim 1. Claim 6 depends from claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants submit that, for at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 1, claim 6 is

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patentable over the cited combination of Gell and Carson. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the section 103(a) rejection of claim 6.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gell in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,790,749 to Polaert, hereinafter "Polaert". Claim 8 depends from claim 1. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As discussed above, Gell fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 1, and therefore claim 1 is patentable over Gell. Applicants do not believe that Polaert makes up for the deficiencies of Gell, as it applies to claim 1. Claim 8 depends from claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants submit that, for at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 1, claim 8 is patentable over the cited combination of Gell and Polaert. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the section 103(a) rejection of claim 8.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldstein in view of Slingo. Claim 12 depends from claim 10. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As discussed above, Goldstein fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 10, and therefore claim 10 is patentable over Goldstein. Applicants do not believe that Slingo makes up for the deficiencies of Goldstein, as it applies to claim 10. Claim 12 depends from claim 10. Accordingly, Applicants submit that, for at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 10, claim 12 is patentable over the cited combination of Goldstein and Slingo. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the section 103(a) rejection of claim 12.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldstein in view of Carson. Claim 13 depends from claim 10. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

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As discussed above, Goldstein fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 10, and therefore claim 10 is patentable over Goldstein. Applicants do not believe that Carson makes up for the deficiencies of Goldstein, as it applies to claim 10. Claim 13 depends from claim 10. Accordingly, Applicants submit that, for at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 10, claim 13 is patentable over the cited combination of Goldstein and Carson. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the section 103(a) rejection of claim 13.

Claims 14 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldstein in view of Polaert. Claims 14 and 19 depend from claim 10. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As discussed above, Goldstein fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 10, and therefore claim 10 is patentable over Goldstein. Applicants do not believe that Polaert makes up for the deficiencies of Goldstein, as it applies to claim 10. Claims 14 and 19 depend from claim 10. Accordingly, Applicants submit that, for at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 10, claims 14 and 19 are patentable over the cited combination of Goldstein and Polaert. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the section 103(a) rejection of claims 14 and 19.

Claims 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldstein in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0006275 to Pollack, hereinafter "Pollack". Claims 17 and 20 depend from claim 10. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

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As discussed above, Goldstein fails to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 10, and therefore claim 10 is patentable over Goldstein. Applicants do not believe that Pollack makes up for the deficiencies of Goldstein, as it applies to claim 10. Claims 17 and 20 depend from claim 10. Accordingly, Applicants submit that, for at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 10, claims 17 and 20 are patentable over the cited combination of Goldstein and Pollack. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the section 103(a) rejection of claims 17 and 20.

Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Doljack in view of Gell. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 22 provides a hairdryer including a body that has a handle portion and a head portion. The head portion has a blower for generating airflow. The hairdryer also includes a primary heating source for providing heat to the airflow, and a secondary heating source for selectively providing radiant energy to the airflow as desired. The secondary heating source generates an amount of heat exclusive from the primary heating source, and the primary heating source and the secondary heating source are independently activatable.

As disclosed above in the discussion of claim 1, Gell discloses a coffee roaster having a single heating source that provides heated air and radiant heat as a result of heating of an oven chamber. Therefore, activation of the radiant heat is directly dependent on activation of heating element 52, in that heat from heating element 52 directly activates the radiant heat. Therefore, Gell does not disclose both a primary heating source and a secondary heating source that can be activated independent of said primary heating source.

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Also, as described above in the discussion of claim 21, Doljack discloses an electrical system having a heat source, namely a resistive element in a control circuit, and a PTC device thermally connected so that heat from the resistive element raises the temperature of the PTC device. Thus, **the PTC device is not activatable independent of the resistive element**, because the PTC device is heated by the resistive element.

Thus, neither Doljack nor Gell discloses or suggests "a secondary heating source for selectively providing radiant energy to said airflow as desired, wherein said secondary heating source generates an amount of heat exclusive from said primary heating source and **said primary heating source and said secondary heating source are independently activatable**," as recited in claim 22.

Therefore, Doljack and Gell, whether considered alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest the elements of claim 22. Accordingly, claim 22 is patentable over the cited combination of Doljack and Gell.

Claim 23 depends from claim 22. For at least reasoning similar to that provided in support of the patentability of claim 22, claim 23 is patentable over the cited combination of Doljack and Gell.

For the reasons set forth above, the rejection of claims 22 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Doljack in view of Gell is overcome. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 22 and 23 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

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An indication of the allowability of all pending claims by issuance of a Notice of Allowability is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 2/28/06



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